

A True Discourse

of the most happy victories obtain-
ed by the French King, against
the Rebels and enemies of
his Maiesty.

With a particular declaration of all that hath beene done
betweene the two Armies, during the monthes of
September and October, and part of
November. 1589.

Also of teh taking of the Subbur'ses of Paris by
the King.

Here unto is adioyned a Mappe, wherein is set forth the
whole platforme of the Battells, for the better satis-
fyng of the courteous Reader.

Faithfully translated out of French into English,
according to the Copy imprinted at Tours.
By T. D.

France. The French Warre. Polte

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СИБИРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
Город Кемерово

БИБЛИОТЕКА
Город Кемерово

To the right Honourable Lord Robert
Deuorax, Earle of Essex and Ewe, Vicount of
Harryford, and Bourchier, Lord Ferrers of Chartley,
Burchier and Louaine, maister of the Queenes maie-
sties Horse, and Knight of the most honourable
order of the Garter: Luke Wealsh wisheth all
heauenly happynesse, and increase of
honourable vertue.

 He viewe of Scipio his
valiant exploites (right
Honourable) was no
lesse admired amongst
the hardie Carthageni-
ans, then the report of
his conquestes were ioyfull among the
Senators and Citizens of flourishing
Rome. But if they in regarde of Heathen
honour, and onely for worldly causes
conceaued such felicity in their victories,
yeelding their graue ears to the discourse
therof, then need I not feare to present to
your honors hands, the vndoubted truth
of these happy victories obtained by the
most noble and Christian French King,
who for the recovery of his right & ad-
uancement of Gods glory, is inforced to
maintaine wars against them. Wherfore

The Epistle Dedicatory.
in respect of your honourable and magnanimitous minde, your wisedom and vertuous inclination, your hardinesse in warres, and hatred to rebellion sondrie times manifested to your eternall and well deserued praise, as also to declare my well affected hart to your honour, I haue chosen you the Patrone of this warlike discourse, that the noble exploits herein mentioned may be the better regarded, and the more esteemed by the name of so honourable a personage, whose loue as it is generally planted in the harts of all the Cōmons of this land, so it is euery day augmented through hope of your neuer dying fame. Thus shielding my selfe vnder your honours protection, with hope of your honourable fauour and pardon for my bolde attempt, in most humble manner I take my leue.

Your Honours most
humble at command
Luke VVearlsh.



Certain verses written by master Wealsh
as a thankesgiving vnto God, for the prospe-
rous successe of the King.

Our mighty God in highest heauens doth sitt,
And yet behoudes all things on earth below:
How godles men applies their chieffest witt,
With might and maiest his truth to ouerthow.
But praised be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound their doings in an houre.

Though all the Princes of the earth conspire,
Against the Lord and Christ his onely sonne:
They shalbe scattered in his furious ire,
And be constraint to leaue where they begonne.
For praised be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound their doings in an houre.

By him alone all roiall kings do raigne,
By him they rule and sitt in Princes shrowds:
Then see you Rebels with your trayterous traine,
Your sinne and shame throughout the world is knowne,
And praised be our God of greatest power,
Who did confound their doings in an houre.

In Pharaos sight the strok Egyptian King,
The Lord by Moses many wonders wrought:
His chosen flocke from bondage great to bring,
But all his threats hee leaudly set at nought.
Yet praised be our God of greatest power,
Who did destroy his army in an houre.

And

And thou O France whose fame in former daies,
Did glorie the pleasant Wellerne parties:
Hold out in thee did God his wonders raise,
Which never yet could mollify your hartes:
But praised be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound his foes within an houre.

What grieuous tumultes in thy townes are wrought:
What rage and bloudshed by thy City Wales:
What wrongfull boyles and causelesse wars are sought:
What great Rebellion on thy people falls:
But prayed be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound his foes within an houre.

Jerusalem that Citty of renowme,
By divers tokenes warmed was of same:
And thou O France dost lately see a Croome
Plast in the skie, by God over the King.
As many men affirme and plainly shewe,
A wonderous thing is that the truth be so.

Then cease your iarmes obey your soueraigne Lord,
Whom God from Heauen affirme your louing King:
Whose heart, whose hand, doth leue naught out accord,
Your health your wealth, and be alme in peace to bring.
And blessed be our God of greatest power,
Who can confirme these blessings in an houre.

F.I.N.I.S.

A true discouerie of the most happy victories obtained by the French king, against the rebels and enemies of his Maiesy. With a particular declaration of all that hath bene done tweene the two Armies, during the monthes of September and October and part of Nouember. Also of the taking of the Subburbes of Paris by the king.

I T is too common and manifestly knowne with what pompe and vanitie the Duke de Maine and all those of his side, had wanted in every place, of the supposed successe which they assured themselves to obtaine in the bataille which they enterprised in September last past, against his roiall Maiesy in the partes of Normandy. But it is more manifestly knowne how those vaninglorious braggs given out both by wordes and writing were gain-saide by God in the effectes which followed, for it pleased him clean contrary to their Imaginations, and published boastinges, to turne their glory into shame. As by the following discourse most plaiinely shall appeare to the comforst of all such as woulde the advancemente of the gloriouys Cospel of Iesus Christ.

His Maiesy hearing that the enemy approached very fast incamped himselfe at Arques, a good leagune from the towne of Dieppe by the prudent counseil of the Lord Marshall de Birron. And viesing the place, bee by and by iudged, what the enemy was able to doe against him: wherupon he caused certaine trenches to be made on the toppe of the hill, in most substantiall manner as farre from

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Arques as a cannon can shote. A devise so excellente and politickely framed, that all the Army (for a neede) myghte be couered therewith, out of all danger, vpon which trenches, his Maiesty planted soure pieces of great Artillerye, this being done in sight of a faire plaine, where he supposed the enemy would come to fight, whether also we myght come without any daunger, this Campe of the Kings was pitched close almost after the fashon of the Romanes in olde time. All the companies were quartered in villages rounde about according as his Maiesty had ordained their lodgings. The meane while the enemy appreched more and more very fast, and on Friday the fifteenth of this moneth of September, he came and lodged his vanguard with in a leauge and a halfe of the towne of Diepe, whether his Maiesty was gone that morning to mark the enemies intent, who saw plainly by their present dealing, that they minded vterly to spoile the suburbe called le Paullet, before he came to Arques.

The king therefore with all diligence fortifyed the saide suburbe, but especially the milles which stode most open to the enemy. Which being done, his said Maiesty woulde once againe as neare as he could with small company mark and see, how the enemy was lodged, and perceiving through the occasion of some one that they were to forwarde, commaunded five or sixe of his company to geue them a charge, which was done to the losse of seauen of the enemy vpon that place, his Maiesty retourning at night lay in his quarter of Arques, doing nothing al that night. But many before day marched out of the suburbs of Diepe to the field who made against the enemy most hot skirminges, where mounier de Chastilion comandured ouer the sotemen, who shewed himselfe more and more a most skilfull and valiant leader, in so much that our Arquebuzers never discharged bullet in vaine. The horsemen also were so sette and placed by the king, who behaved themselves so well, that no person could passe to the enemy, without his expelle

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preesse commandement, otherwise there had beene greate disorder among vs, so earnest were our souldiers to the fight.

Among other his Maiesty permitted certaine Englishe Lords well mounted and armed, and most sumptuously attired, I knew among the rest the noble gentleman master d' Euerax, brother to the right honorable Earle of Essex, who was one of the foremost and forwardest in the fight.

Who employed themselves so valiantly and with such hardy courage that they slew many of the enemies, and in lesse then the turning of an hand, threw them to the ground and tooke prisoners all that incurred them. About ten of the clocke this forenoon, we saw above the milles, holo the enemy in great troupes came downe the hill, to continue their passage after some of their company which had already passed the brooke which separated their armee and ours, and being entred in the medowe, they purposed to assault a village called Boutielle, where the kinges white cornet was. At what time wee sawe comming against them the very same instant sixe gentlemen, well armed whom we knew not, but the King was since certysed, two of them wer the Lords of Saint Marke and Sturbe, which tooke their swordes in hand to such purpose, with two Arquebusiers on foot, that the enemies being in number thirtie or thirty five, which before had passed the brooke, were constrained to turne their backs and wade againe through the same brooke, to escape their hard pursute, flyinge with great feare and sorrowfull countenance. Upon this accident it is greatly to be considered, that if the enemy might haue had their wiles without expulse, and that their whole Army might haue got over the water as those few did, our little host had beene soone seperated in the halfe, by theirre nughte and huge Army, which woulde haue beene verye hardly ioyned together againe.

His Maiesty had sent the two companies of light horsemen of Mounier de Lorges and Harambres to the me-

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dowe. Notwithstanding they had by and by a contrarie commandement to goe to Arques to mete Mounseur de Birron: but all the while there continued this day greate skirmishes at the milles of Paulet. And his Maestry aduancing hymselfe alwayes to see theri doings, a Marques buse shot came and stroke in the thigh of his horse, but many more bullets passed on the contrary side of Arques.

Now those two companies of light horsmen, (of which one part belonged to my Lord the Prince of Countie, commandited by Mounseur d'Armillie his lieutenant) whom the king had before sent to Monsieur de Birron, had commandement of the said Monsieur, to go and spie out the lodging of the enemy, who lay in a village called Martinglize beyond the riuere, where also was the Duke, and Cheualliers d'Aumall, of Nemoures and Sagonne, but our men being come to the place, ran upon the enemy so fiercely, that they had no leisure to carry word to Monsieur de Birron of that they had seen, and with so great fury they did it being eager in fight, that they broke dowe on horsebacke all theire rapiers or barycades, and sicke of the enemy more then an hundred and fifty, some helpe the Marques De mene-laye to be in the number, besides divers Captains and many god prisoners which they tooke.

The Cheualliers d'Aumall and Sagonne were the first that fled, with four regimens of sotemen, who found more safety in their sarte, then in their swords. His maestry which was on the side of Diepe, perceiving by the enemies doings that they determined some secrete mischiefe, came into his quartay, where he found how thole of his side had most faithfully serued in that encounter lately made, which was done so manfully, that if he had had those three hundred horses redy which afterward came, we had brought away their chiefe forces. Notwithstanding we were very sorowfull for mounseur d'Armillie, who had received a dangerous wound through the body by a swoode, but wee have good hope of his recovery. On Sunday the seventeenth of

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of that moneth, his Maestie caused a Cannon to bee discharged against the enemy, on the side of Arques, while mounseur de Chatellon made a molle valiant skirmise, winning many prisoners that day, from the enemy, without the losse of any our man, and but fewe of his soldiours wounded. Which was done while those of our side recovered a village where they slew thirtie men at the least. Every day of that weke they spent in the like skirmishes, by the meanes wherof an infinite number of gentle men and soldiours came of their voluntarie goodwil, and yielded themselves and service to the King, parte whereof were the troupes qregiment of Mounseur de Rubemprec which before was taken of the enimie at Gornay, who followed y enimies armie for the safegard of their armes. On Wednesday the one & twentith by break of day, about nine of the clocke in the morning, the enimie marched out from the saide Martinglie in battel ray, so wel ordered as might be, their faces set against Arques and against the side of our Swizers, the most part of their horsemen in farraxie troupes wonderfull strong and thick, their footemen in their winges excellently well placed. Then the Lord de Billin with two thousand shot, was chosen to give the onset upon us. But his maestie who was a horsebacke until midnicht, perceiving that the enimies intent was to winne the riuier, and to passe the same, for which purpose they had made certaine bridges of wood to be cast ouer, he presently set such order in every place, that they coulde doe him no hurt without great losse to themselves. And now having seene the order of their battell incontinent hee sent forth his light horsemen: And the company belonging to my Lord, the Prince (gouerned by Mounseur de Montater) and his maesties alone Cornet, wherein were my Lords le graund prior, le graunde Esquier, le count Rochfoucaue, le count de Rousye, le count de Rochford, with diuers other gentlemen which were neareste to the person of his maestie. And these he placed by those that

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were his sotemen, deuiding his Swizers in two partes. And in this order he set against the enimie, knowing that God could as well vanquish with a small as a great number, having earnestly desired his aide, as well by his publike as priuate prayers. Then marched he against his enimies with such resolute and princely courage, that the encounter and charges which hee gaue against his enimies (being in number twentie ffe thousand men of warre, and himselfe but nine thousand) was most wonderfull. The enimie lost at that time neare hand ffe hundred men, beside prisoners and wounded souldours: And the rest were in such feare, that eightie of our men chased and put to flight a thousand horsemen of the enimies, following the pursute most couragiously, and crying, God sauе the King. But they were so astonished, that the helpe which the Duke de Maine had prouided to send to succour them, standing in a raye behinde, were so disordered by their owne men whom we had in chace, who mingled them selues among the rest for safegarde, that they were all brought into such an horrible confusione, that had his Maestie receiued the forces which afterwarde came, it had surely beeene the end of our miseries, for we had not left one of them living. But our lynes are not yet sufficiently amended, that we shoulde receive so great a blessing of God. But when his Maesties forces were refreshed, the launce-knights of the enimie, to the number of fiftene hundred presented themselves in a little trench that was nearest to the enimy (which was kept by part of our two hundred launce-knights) who lifting vp their hands, protested unto them, and desired to yelde them selues to the King, conditionally that euerie one of vs might put vp our weapons. This was esteemed such god newes among vs, and so credibly believed, that we made no other account but to receive them with great joy, and thereupon we were commanded that wee shoulde put vp euery man his weapon: so we mingled our selues among them without any suspicion of treaon, shaking one another

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another by the hand, then two of the Captaines of the said e launce-knights went to meete with the King: but being examined sodenly, faultring in their wordes, and scant knowing what they saide, named themselues seruants to the Duke de Maine. The meane while they sedde vs with faire wordes, onely to delay the tyme till their whole troupes of horsemen might come to sustaine them, desiring much to see the King. But to come to the effect of their treason, the King having no confidence in them, com-manded vs to march downe the medowes from them. And the while these villains passed toward the Switzers, as though in deed they would yelde themselues wholy to the King. But on a sodaine they leasid upon Mounseur le countie de Rochford: and seeing no more our horsemen before them (and contrariwise theirs approaching still) they began to set vpon vs with all their might, while fiftene hundred more of their horsemen came marching along the Medowes in battell raye, very strong and close to chasse vs. vs being no more but two hundred and fiftie, or thre hundred horsemen at the most. The Cornet of Mounseur de Monpancier, and the Cornet of the great Esquier go-ing before vs.

This notable and subtil treason astonisched vs so much, that the most part of our company maugre our chieffest commanders, went backe towarde our Switzers, which Switzers never moued or shronke so all that, but stood still most firmly, shewing such a manly countenance, that the enimie suspected our shynking was but for a pollicie to bring them within the daunger of the Switzers, as was a great likelyhod: for retyning in such god order as we did, wee put our selues in two partes: our Arquebu-zers very well placed, so that if the enimie had passed a little farther (which he durst not doe) they had surely had their payment, and the whiles our Cannons played vpon them and killed many. And they seeing, that by the diligence of the King, we which were before in great disorder, were so

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swere set in faire and good order, who in this extremite being on the other side, to gather the troupes together, to the end he might expulse these traitorous lance-knightes (whiche he did) he shewed himselfe both King, Capteine, and souldier, al at one time, bearing himselfe with such a princely courage that thereby he became the onely myrrour to incourage the Switzers them selues, as they haue since confessed. But his magnanimous and hardie exploites was not done without perrill of his royall person, for one of his boates was pearced, and his horse was hurt with a Caliuer shotte at what time his Maiestie fought both on horsbacke and on foot, with the assured assistance of the Marshall de Birron, and so much preuailed, as though the enemie had had the lesser, and his Maiestie the greater number.

The enemie then retired himselfe very shamefully, and sore scattered, leaving their dead & ours, in the field behinde them, seeking to shooke themselves in the village of Martingize, marching about by the hill to scape from vs. On the side of Dipe to paullet, Mounseur de Chastelon, and Mounseur de Guittery had a good number of footmen, of the whiche mounseur de Chastillon brought five hundred god Calleners, whiche came very fitly, the very instant that the treason was discovered. His Maiestie stayed yet in the field and commannded that certaine pieces of Ordinance shold be brought to our little trenches, to bee discharged against Martingize wher the enemie laye. Whiche being done, he after commannded all persons in most solemne sorte to render thankes unto God for their deliuerance, even as he had before desired his aide in his iust cause. Then greatly did his Maiestie commend the seruice of the Switzers in the presence of their Capteines, and in drinking, he drunke unto them for the valiant exploites performed that day by them.

And to the end you may know all thinges that hath passed, that nothing may be forgotten here worthy the noting, we are most credibly informed that Sag a collonel of

the

the French King.

the light horsemen on the enemis side dyed that day, who was since buried in Roan with mounstier Saint Vidal chiese maister of their Artillery, the Lord of Saint Andrew brother to the Countie of Saux, mounstier de Vauville yonger sonne to the Marshall of Eicelle, the Chiualier de Picart and many other of name and account whome I can not remember, we tooke prisoners h Earle of Willin, Marshall of the Campe Tremblecourt, le count de Loraine who had the first regiment, and mounstier Sauelack with divers other Captaines for the fight was so hot that nothing could be heard, which was the cause that manie died which woulde gladly haue yelded themselves to our mercie. And although we deserued no such fauour at Gods handes, yet he blessed vs in such sort that we lost but seauen and twentie men in all this fight: neuerthelesse we were verie sorowfull for the death of Mounstier the Count de Rousy (brother to the Count de la Rouchfoucau) and Mounstier de Bacqueville whose vertues were most commendable among all men but especially the valiant and hardy service which they performed in this fight, wherein they declared their wonderfull courage. Neither can I forget Mounstier le graund Prior who seeing Monsieur Sagonne, (a most prouid and ambitious enemie, and one that boasted himselfe ouer all men, for the opinion hee conceaued in his manhood and strength of armes) he called him to the fight, and so neare they ioyned togither that when they parted, Sagonne boore away his markes: And see the iudgement of God vpon this vnhappy man, lighting down from his horse he broke his necke.

The next day after, that is to say, on Saterday the thre and twentie my Lord Stafford (Ambassadour to the most Noble Dreene of Englannde) arrived at Depe, bringing both money and victuals, but he saue not his Maestie till the next day. About midnight the same Saterday wee perceaued that the enemie changed his opinion, and that he woulde rayse his armie (which in dede he did on the Sonday

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day morning very early without any sound of Drame or Trumpet in sight of his Maiestie and all his armie) whiche were for the most part in battell raye on the other side of the hill, where my Lord Ambassadour mette him : this remouing of theirs was doone with such great feare and so cowardly, that they left their wounded men in their villages behinde them, leaing by the way both their victualles and munition for warre, and to their greater shame, they staid not so much as to giue their sentries warning to retire or save themselves. They tooke their iourney as though they went to a towne called Ewe, but we pursuing them tooke some prisoners, who being demanded the cause of their sodaine retire, were founde in divers tales concerning the same, for some sayde it was because of the comming of the English shippes which lately arived there, wherein they doubted great aide to be sent to his Maiestie. Some other saide it was upon occasion of placynge of newe Gouernours among them, in steede of those which had been slaine, whereupon great strife grew among them, some alowing of one man, some chosing an other : but we must referre that unto God, who can worke confusion among his enemies when it pleaseth him. Then the enemie went past the forrest and riuier, to S. Vax, Quinqueuille, and Bures, & lodged himselfe on the other side of the towne of Deepe, where he spredde his tropes all about, intrenching himselfe in the nerest Villages, as Janwall, Boutiles, Apenell, and others. The king seeing that caused his battell to be pitched in the plaine neare Arques, and sent the regiment of Monsieur de la Gard into the Castle of Arques (but the day before he brought all his armie into Deep and the suburbs of the same, with thre peeces of great ordinance) and being come, all that night he caused great and large trenches to be made in a place called the Mount of Cattes, on the side of the enemie, so that he had a faire defense in the morning, in which place he lodged a part of his soldiern, vnder the Gouvernement of Monsieur de Chastellon,

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lon, with thirtene ensignes of Suyters: the rest of his armie he placed in the towne, and in the fort of Pavlet, but in the so: of the Mount of Cats on the side of Iauell the King caused two double Cannons to bee planted, which were shott off upon the enemy without any shott in vaine, because they were all on an heape, and their horsemen could not come into their quarter, but by the fauour of the Cannon.

The first day of October the enemie planted sixe pieces of ordeneance vpon the toppe of the hill by Iauall shotting ffe: or sixe vollyes of shot into the towne, wherewith was slaine one of the Kings Cookes, a woman, a maiden, and a boye, doing also great hurt unto two shippes which lay at Anker in the haven. But they withdrew some after their Cannons from that place, because by our Cannons their master gunner was slaine, & two pieces of their ordeneance dismounted, which was done by a shiffull English Cannoneir, who was presented to the King by my Lord Stafford, Ambassadour to the Queene of England. The fourth day of October the enemie broke downe all their Rampiers or Gabions, because our men visited them moxe then they desired, making them to forlake them every stote. And saing they could no better preuaile the enemie retired himself againe with great shame and losse of men, and the vtter ruine of his armie (after he had vied all the cruelties that might be) taking his way toward Picardie, not daring to fight against the helpe which was comming towarde the King. His Maiestie little thinking of the enemies sodaine departure, saue how he raised his campe on a sodaine in sight of them all, wherupon he presently imagined that he went to fight against the helpes which were comming towarde his Maiestie, (which were brought by the Earle of Soisson, the Duke de Longeviell, and the Marshall d'Aumont before they could ioyne with his Maiestie. And the moxe his highnesse mistrusted the matter by their syting into thre severall places and never farre off from his

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Maesties armie. But his grace knowing that these helpe
were come within seauen or eight leagues, he determined
with thre or four hundred horsemen to go mette and soiue
with them, leaving the Marshall de Birron in Depe with
all the rest of the armie. And although the enemie was but
fve leagues off when his Maestie ioyned with his newe
forces, yet in sight of them all: his highnesse tooke parforce
the towne and Castle of Gamache, and since hee tooke in
like manner the towne of Ewe, which was as great an oc-
casyon as might be to procure the Duke de Maine to the
fight. But in stede thereof, and fearing he shold be con-
strained thereto, he most cowardly went ouer the riuere
of Some, into Picardie, seeking to excuse this shamefull re-
tire with a greater disgrace, for he published abroad that he
was constrained to come downe into Picardie to take him
selfe possession of the townes of that Province, which mat-
ter was before intreated of by his Deputies, in the towne
of Aras at what time the saide Duke de maine had bound
himselfe to the Spaniards to deliuer all those townes into
their hands: but the Spaniards wold not come to aide him,
before he had performed what he was bound to doo, unto
which composition hee was in doubt the people of those
townes wold not easily consent. The King which had a
speciall desire to bring the enemie to an open battell: seeing
he wold not do it so long as he was on this side of the riuere
of Some, and now being the first that had passed the sayde
riuer, he thought it now impossible hee shold be brought
thereto. His Maestie therefore resolued himselfe to stay
for the enemis returne backe againe, not caring much for
his passing into Picardie, for that he knew the people wold
neuer yelde unto him. And althoough the Frenchmen in
their heate and naturall hastinesse, fell sometime into sedi-
tion and rebellion, yet he knew their anger lasted not long,
and that they are not so farre degenerated from the opinion
of their Ancestors, that they wold (to please another mans
minde) subiect themselves to a strange Gouvernement, ha-
ving

the French King.

ving so many examples before their eyes to beware, knowing also that there is no Dominion in the worlde more suete unto them, then their owne Countrie.

So his Maiestie steyng yet a while in the towne of Dre, as well for the affaires of Normandie (where he leste the Duke de Monponcier) as also to receiue the fourre thousand Englishmen, sent unto him by the most renowned Queene of England. He departed from the said Dre the one and twentieth of October, taking small iourneys on this side the riuier, keeping hymselfe still on the enemis side vntill he came to Meulan, ten leagues from Paris, whether the king with all sped purposed to goe, thinking that the enemie for his credits sake, and in respect of the promise which he made to al those of his side, hereafter to perforne, would come to their aide at the least, and what he woulde not doe to winne Dre, he woulde doe without fail for the defence of Paris. In consideration wheroft the king thought god to go ouer the riuier of Seinne at the bridge of Mullin, which done he came presently to Paris, for two causes: either to compell the enemie to the fight, or to make him retire from Picardie, where by treason he sodeinly tooke the towne of Ferre, and he might well doe the like by others, especially because the most part of the nobilitie of that countrie came to meete the king. His Maiestie a mile from Paris lodged his armie in the nerest vilages round about, and the verie same daie his Grace went all about to suruiae the trenches along the suburbs on the other side of the riuier. And sodeinly by the aduice of the Princes and Marshals of France, with other expert Captaines, his Maiestie determined to assault the sayde suburbs the next morning by breake of daie, by thre severall troupes, and in thre sundrie places, whom he diuided hymselfe into this sorte. In one of the troupes were the fourre thousand Englishmen, under the government of my Lord Willoughbie their generall, with two regiments of French men, and one regiment of Swizers, with the Marshall de Biron accompanied by the Ba-

The victories of

ron de Birron his sonne, and Monsieur de Getrie, with
diuise other noble men, who had commandement to assault
the suburbs of Saint Marcl and Saint Victor. The se-
cond troupe was of four regiments of French men, two
regiments of Souldiers, and four companies of aduenturers
with the Marshall of Aumont accompanied with Mon-
sieur le Grand Esquier, and Monsieur de Rieulx Marshall
of the field, and a god number of Nobles and Gentlemen,
who had in charge to assault the suburbs of Saint Iames,
and Saint Michael. The third troupe with ten regimenteres
of French souldiers, one regiment of Lanceknights, con-
ducted by Monsieur de la Noe & Monsieur de Chastellon
assaulted the suburbs of Saint Germain Vincie, and Nele,
each troupe having a god number of Gentlemen on fote
well armed, to sustaine the scotemen, if anie extreame resi-
stance shoud be made. Moreouer, on the rereward of every
troupe, two Canons and two culverings were planted. He
also had separated all the horsmen of the armie in thre com-
panies, his Maestrie commanding ouer the first, Monsieur
le Count de Soyon ouer the second, and the Duke of Lon-
guesull ouer the third, each of them appointed ouer one of
the thre sides of the suburbs. And in this order the first of
November by breake of the daie, the said suburbs were so
shaken by the Kings power, that in lesse then an houre they
were all taken, with the losse of fiftene hundred of the ene-
mie or there about, winning also the same time fourtene
Ensignes and thirtene pieces of ordnance great and small.
And with such furie we followed the chace of our enemies y
our men were mingled among them, even within the verie
gates of the citie. And had the Kings great ordnance come
so soone as it was appointed, the gates of Paris had bin sure-
ly beaten downe before they could anie waie haue streng-
thened them. So his Maestrie came into the suburbs of
S. Iames about seauen or eight of the clocke in the mor-
ning, the people crying along the streetes with a loud voice,
God saue the King, with more shew of ioy, then any feare

at

the French King.

et all. Beside, the King obserued so god an order among his
souldiers, that no man started from his compaines for any
pillage, till the quarters were appointed what they shoulde
doe. The enimie about an hundred and fiftie shot, toke for
their defence the Abbeie of Saint Germaine, shewinge them
selues as though they wold holde it perforce, as they myght
verie well doe by reason of the strength thereof. But about
midnight being by vs charged to render the same, they gane
over their holde, and then was his Maistrie maister of all
the suburbs beyond the water, which are esteemed almost
as bigge as the Cittie of London within the wals. All that
daie we employed about the intrenching of our selues before
the gates of the Cittie, and in setting Warders in everie
place. His Maistrie was aduertised about midnight, that the
Duke de Maine came into the Cittie of Paris with his for-
ces. Wherby the King had part of his will, because the e-
nemie was now retired from Picardie. He wold therefore
trie if he woulde fulfill the other part of his desire, that is to
make battaile against him, that he might not altogether ex-
ecute his iustice against the wals of the Cittie, and his owne
subiects who were greatly seduced by the bad persuasions of
his enemies, wherevpon he stavyd all the Thursdaie to see if
they wold come forth to the fight. But seeing they shewed
not anie felling of their losse received the daie before, the
king came forth of the suburbs the Friday morning, and set
himselfe in battaile rase offering fight to the enimie, but
stavyng in the field from eight of the clocke in the morning,
vntill eleven, and seeing all that time no man appearing, he
marched quite from thence, contenting himselfe for that
time, to haue enterpised and executed vpon that Cittie, that
which heretofore was never done, leauing his enemies a
perpetuall reproch among all men, that being offered the
fight, durst never come thereto. Which may serue for a spe-
ciall warning hereafter, never more to belieue the greate
brags and baunts which they haue and shall publish of their
great valour and courage, which was a manifest token to

the

The yictories of, &c.

the inhabitants, how neare they were brought to their bitter
ruine and confusione, and as for the helpe which they had, it
was almost worse vnto them then the losse of all their sub-
stance. And I cannot thinke but they did at this time suffi-
ciently learne to their cost, that they cannot stand in safetie,
without the keeping of a great & mightie armie, the charge
whereof would be worse vnto them in the end, then if they
were taken by the surie of the enemie. And no doubt but it
would be the uniuersall desolation of that faire and wealthie
Cittie, which is the chiese and principall ornament in the
Reaigne, of whose welfare and safetie his Maiestie hath
plainly shewed he hath more tender care then themselues.

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